

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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In a quarto form, making at the end of the year a volume of over 400 pages, to which will be given a Title Page and Index.

TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

In any town where we have not less than six subscribers, we will appoint an Agent who will receive the pay for a year's subscription in grain or any kind of produce that is not liable to be injured by frost, and is convenient of transportation to market, at such price as it is worth in said town.

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All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1838.

REMOVAL.

For various reasons, which it is unnecessary to particularize, we have concluded to remove our paper to Winthrop, where it was formerly published: and we expect our next number will be issued from that place.

We shall continue to send the paper to our subscribers in this town, as heretofore; and we would request those who take their papers at the office, to call for them at the Store of A. B. & P. MORTON, (4 doors south of the office,) who have consented to act as agents for us, in all matters relating to the paper. A list of all those subscribers who will be most likely to wish to make payment in this town, is deposited with them,—and they are fully authorized to receive payment in any article of produce that is brought, in the same manner as we ourselves should do; and any person wishing to subscribe for the paper, can do so by calling on them. Our subscribers in this vicinity, whose papers are sent by mail, will continue to be accommodated equally as well as they have heretofore been.

Our exchange papers and correspondents will please direct hereafter to Winthrop.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

The culture of the sugar beet is a subject which demands our candid consideration. It is a business which holds out to the farmers of Maine, the most flattering inducements to embark in it. Our soil,—our climate,—our internal and external resources are all peculiarly suited to the production and manufacture of beet sugar. A man of no ordinary experience, who has looked deeply into this subject, says, with regard to the soil: The beet root penetrates low into the ground, and therefore a deep loose mould should be provided for it, in which it will vegetate without obstacle; its radicles easily collect the nourishment necessary for its support, and it thrives luxuriantly. Decomposed

animal matter mixed with lime is the best manure for the beet crop. But well rotted manure from the stable and barn yard is also favorable to its growth. The land should be ploughed deep, and the manure well incorporated with it.

In all the countries in Europe where the sugar beet is cultivated, it is now admitted that the north, all things being equal, is far more favorable to its production than the south. It is observed in a notice on the sugar beet, "that the north of France has been found more congenial to the beet than the south. Germany, Prussia and Silicia, where this manufacture had its origin, produce a root more productive in sugar, than France; and there is every reason to believe that Russia is among the highly favored countries for the culture of the the sugar beet." Although the experiments made with us are very limited, yet they are sufficient to remove all reasonable doubt that New-England, and particularly the State of Maine, will not prove inferior to the best districts in Russia for this important object.

The beet has been found favorable as a crop to follow wheat, oats, Potatoes, Indian corn and Ruta Baga, and some cultivators in France have raised good crops upon the same ground for eight years in succession.

Much inquiry has been made about the process of making sugar from the beet. We do not profess to fully understand the whole proceedings, but according to the latest discoveries with which we are acquainted, it appears that slicing and drying the beet, and then grinding it to a powder, and steeping this powder in boiling water, to which it readily yields its saccharine matter, constitutes all that is peculiar to its manufacture. The remainder of the process is precisely the same as that of making sugar from the sap of the maple tree.

Nearly every article of machinery necessary for performing this operation on a large scale, is already made and in use among us. All that is wanting is to bring them together and apply them to this use. In the first place, a machine is wanted to slice up the beets—and you have it in the Straw Cutter invented, but not patented, by our worthy fellow citizen, Dr. E. HOLMES.* By making very trifling alterations in this machine, a man will be able to slice 100 bushels a day, without excessive labor. The cost of the machine will not probably exceed ten or twelve dollars.

The hop houses that are already built in many parts of our State, will answer admirably well for drying the beets after they are sliced. Spread them upon the cloths much in the manner that you would hops. Build in one corner of the lower part a furnace, and set a boiler for extracting the saccharine matter, and boiling down the sirup,—and let the smoke and steam be conducted through funnels along under the flooring on which the beets are spread to dry,—and in this way the same fire that makes the sugar will dry the beets. In the other corner set a mill, similar to those used by tanners for grinding bark; or one of the horse

* Dr. Holmes is Editor of this paper but is now about completing the Agricultural Survey of the public domain, and the paper is temporarily conducted by another person.

power grist mills may be found preferable. To either of which the common horse power can be attached, and the grinding performed with ease and facility. Thus you have the whole appendage for a sugar manufactory.

At present, one manufactory of this kind will answer for a School District, or even a whole Town; but the time is not far distant when we shall find one, on a plan something like this, on every third or fourth farm of any magnitude in our State.

The pulp, after having been steeped, may be again dried, and kept for feeding cattle and store hogs through the winter,—for which purpose it is said to be as valuable, pound for pound, as oatmeal, either used alone, or mixed with boiled or steamed potatoes.—This business is yet in its infancy, and, as it advances, improvements will continue to be made in the process of manufacturing the sugar and new and valuable uses will be found for the pulp.

What hinders our farmers from embarking in this business? It cannot be the want of soil or climate suited to its culture. The former we have, that is second to none in the world, and the beet grows in so short a time that even our coldest seasons will produce good crops. It is not certainly a want of enterprise, energy or industry, all these the farmers of Maine possess in an eminent degree. It must be mainly attributed to a want of information which however, we believe has already been given through our agricultural newspapers sufficient to enable any one to commence on a small scale. Let three or four of our best farmers in each town commence with a quarter of an acre of beets, and show to their neighbors that it will yield them a nett profit of one hundred dollars per acre for the use of their land, and it will not be many years before the importation of sugar into this State will cease.

INDIANA FARMER. We have received the first number of the 2d vol. of the Indiana Farmer, in a new form and much improved in external appearance. It is a well conducted Agricultural paper, and the people of the west ought to sustain the proprietors in their efforts to improve it.

MANURE. Now is the time for making manure. Your crops being all secured, let the next work be to haul into the barn-yard from 50 to 150 loads of muck or swamp mud from the bog, on or near your premises and when your grain is thrashed if you have more straw than you can take care of, throw it out upon the muck thus deposited and drive your cattle over it immediately and frequently after the rains we are now having, and you will get it well mixed together. Next Spring shovel it over and mix a few casks of lime and what ashes and other rubbish you can collect about your premises with it, and you will have manure more valuable, load for load, than that your cattle makes during the Winter.

We learn by the Mechanic & Farmer that Dr. E. Holmes and Dr. C. T. Jackson were at different meetings of the Bangor Mechanic association admitted honorary members of that association and that each addressed the meeting in a very acceptable manner on the occasion.

We learn from a friend that the Cattle Show and Fair of the Penobscot Co. Agricultural Society was holden on the 26th ult. Will some of the members oblige us with an account of the proceedings &c. for publication.

MECHANICS' FAIR.—Some account of the Mechanics' Fair holden last week at Portland, prepared for this paper were unavoidably omitted.

For the Maine Farmer.

A trip to Portland—Mechanics' Fair, &c.

Well, Friend Holmes, I have just returned from our good city of Portland, and with much propriety it may well be styled for the present the "city of notions," for there are all sorts of things there sufficient to amuse the grave as well as the gay—the deaf as well as the blind—the lame, the halt, and indeed all kinds of dispositions and conditions of mankind among us. All may find something to their taste if such can be found in this lower world of ours.

The first that claimed our attention after I arrived there, was the martial music that led about officers and soldiers to amuse boys of "a large" and smaller "growth," and to prepare the way for those so minded to have a glorious drunken spree—then came the affairs of a higher grade mounted upon the prancing steed dressed up in many colors, some of whom appeared so mightily tickled with their own shadow that they went on "Galio like," caring nothing about burden, pest, wheelbarrows, old men, women, or children—but the way one of them liked to have been used up was a caution to all officers in future; he became so enamoured with his shadow that he came within one of riding into a victualling cellar armed and equipped as the law directs, but as fortune was on the "hosiery" side, his bacon was saved by the horse tacking and going another way rejoicing. Suffice it to say that the appearance of the muster company at 4 P. M. was about as far advanced in the scale of civilization as is generally the case at that hour on such occasions.

The great Ox "Columbus" attracted considerable attention; he was a noble animal, exceedingly well proportioned, said to be half blood of the Durham short horn, weighing thirty-seven hundred, 5 years old raised in Ohio, I think.

The great "Music Festival" was music to some but not to me, so I will pass along to the feast of fat things, to one who rejoices to see the laboring man, going ahead and to know that the works of his hands will if persevered in, raise him up co-equal with some others who consider us inferior to themselves, especially in the eyes of sensible men.

To go minutely into a description of the Mechanics' Fair would require much more time than I have to spare from my labors at this time; however, I hope as your paper is a proper channel through which the particulars of such exhibitions ought to come, you will be able to give your readers a good account of the affairs.

I can say that so far from a failure was the M. Fair, that it has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the most sanguine—every class and occupation I believe is there represented; the farmer by a most beautiful and substantial variety of tools, such as ploughs, cultivators, thrashing machines, seed sowers, vegetable and straw cutters, forks, hoes, shovels, scythes, grain cradles &c., the blacksmith was represented in some choice axes, saws, carpenters tools &c., the cooper was not lost sight of altho' stowed away in the sailors department; there he was represented in a workmanlike manner in a beautiful Buoy for the sailors benefit—then the ship carpenter was rather conspicuously represented in a beautiful Barge 40 ft. long, 6 I-2 ft. extreme

width, some 2 ft. deep, plenty large however, to carry all the editors of either political party up Salt River—then the foundary was exceedingly well represented in the stove line, perhaps they would have been more favorably received had it been about Christmas time—then our notice was called to that important noisy gentleman, Mr Steam Power, puffing and blowing rather ungallantly tho' for strength his agency alone the pretty maidens could show us how to spin and weave &c., in the way of a caution—there were paintings in abundance, some exceedingly well executed, and some, for decency sake, might as well been left out. Queen Victoria was there (in figure) upon her Throne very attentive to her subjects; she was upon the lookout all the time—not much happiness there tho' I—a little distance from her (I think there must have been some considerable meaning to their position, I should like very well to know which political party the old gentleman and lady belonged to) Queenship, there was a regular built courtship going on between a couple of old folks strait as a loon's leg, about four score and ten years old, happy as happy can be—if any old Bach. could look upon that happy couple and not get married forthwith, he must be lost to all sense of "human natir." I should like to mention a number of articles presented by the fair ladies; but I shall forbear, if I am partial no one will know the end thereof—but partial or not, I shall mention that there was some very fine sewing silk bro't to that state by a lady at Brunswick; such specimens of industry is ten thousands times more commendable to a lady in particular, than it is to see the work of a ladies hand in the shape of a grining "Cuffy" by his side as there was in a certain corner in one of the ladies apartment—verily, some must have a very curious taste and fancy of their own.

Take all in all, I should put it down that the M. Fair was a splendid affair—an exhibition well worthy the approbation of every citizen of the State—probably there were more than thirty thousand articles presented, and who could not be much wiser, after examining them than he was before—I should like to have seen our own mechanic's taken the lead in the number of articles, but I expect they will not. I think that could every mechanic attended the Fair, it would have been a very profitable lesson to him; it would have shown him at once that we have not done what we can do.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 25.

E. G. B.

From the Horticultural Magazine.

Observations on the Cultivation of hardy varieties of Roses from seeds.

In a late number of your Magazine, I observe an article, (p. 241,) by Mr. Buist, of Philadelphia, on the germination of the seeds of roses, which corresponds very nearly with my own experience upon the same subject. In your brief remarks, appended to the article, you express a desire that some of your correspondents would give a detailed method of the germination and vegetation of the more robust hardy kinds, Mr. Buist's experiments having been confined altogether to China and other tender roses. I will therefore endeavor to offer, in a few words, my own method of cultivation and treatment, which I have followed with complete success for several years.

When the seeds are perfectly ripe in the fall of the year, I pick them from the plants and put them in a flower-pot, and set them away in a dark place, where they remain. The seeds are taken off in the hips, and it is very important that these should be put up where they cannot dry up, and where they can be preserved in a humid state. I leave the hips in this state for ten or fifteen days, when I begin to open them and pick out the seeds ready for sowing, having first prepared my compost, which is generally composed of one third heath soil, one third fresh loam, and one third road sand, or scrapings of the highway.

I generally sow the seeds in boxes, which I prefer to pots for most all kinds of seeds. When they are all planted, I take some lime-dust and strew slightly over them. Afterwards I finish the operation, by covering the whole with a layer of the compost first mentioned, which I press down firmly, and give a gentle watering with a water-pot through a fine nose.

I then remove the boxes of seeds into a dark place in the green-house, (underneath the stage, or where they will get as little light as possible,) or into a pit. Each box I cover with a pane or piece of glass, according to the size of the boxes, to protect the seeds from the rats, which I find very troublesome. I leave the whole in this state until the month of February, when I again remove the boxes to a warm place in the green-house, on the stage, as near the glass as possible, where they will have plenty of light and air.

Seeds of hardy roses can be forced as well as the tender kinds, viz. the Chinese, and the tea or the noisette: but I would observe, that there is considerable risk of losing a great portion of the seedlings, from the excessive humidity of the atmosphere at this season, which causes the young seedlings to be attacked by what is termed the mildew, (miller,) when this occurs, the plants are separated very carefully before they have acquired a large size. Seeds may be also successfully sown in the open air; but I would observe that this method is scarcely ever employed, when the object is to procure strong plants, which will produce bloom the first year. All the seeds will not come up at the same time; and many of them often remain in the soil until the second year, before they vegetate.

It is probable that there are many persons, especially those who have not paid much observation of raising roses from seeds, who are not aware that the plants sport as much as any others, without excepting even the dahlia. I have often noticed, among my seedlings, plants with deep crimson or purple flowers, raised from seeds from a pure white rose. I think that the pimpinell class generally preserve their colors with more certainty than any other. I have also observed that the Isle de Bourbon sport less than either the Chinese, the tea, or the noisette varieties.

On this account I would recommend all amateurs of roses to sow as many seeds as possible of this superb and fragrant group. For all amateurs and connoisseurs of roses agree with me that this is, without contradiction, the finest and the most desirable of all for its delightful odor, its superb flowers, and its beautiful foliage, and for its hardiness in standing out in our most severe winters without injury.

The Isle de Bourbon roses hold, and will hold, a place above all other kinds. There are, at the present day, more than fifty varieties in the trade, all fine and beautiful. I have raised, the present year, two varieties from seeds planted the 28th of February, which flowered very well the 1st of June, and which were very fine. There is no reason why we should not produce a yellow Isle de Bourbon, for which I have labored long. I have not any doubt but that we shall produce, in a short time, as fine varieties in this country as in France. If our horticultural societies should encourage the taste for roses and the production of seedlings, it would be the means of adding many varieties to our collections.

I have thus noted down my method of cultivation of hardy roses from the seed. If my experience upon the subject has afforded any thing new, I shall feel amply repaid in communicating to you these few hints, for the information of all who feel an interest in gardening. Yours, &c.

L. BOLL.

New York, August, 1838.

WHAT HAVE THE STATES SEVERALLY DONE TO ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURE?

"Grains of sand the mountains make."

MAINE, with a population less than 400,000, last year gave \$76,000 to her citizens engaged in agriculture, out of her public treasury, as a bounty on wheat.

A bill was recently introduced into the Legislature of New York, appropriating \$20,000 for the promotion of agriculture and the household arts. This bill proposes a premium of \$500 for the discovery of an efficient remedy for the grain worm, an insect now doing much damage to the wheat

crops in the northeastern states—the formation of a museum containing complete sets of mineralogical and geological specimens—premiums for improved agricultural implements, and superior crops—and last though not least, it authorizes the state Board of Agriculture, which it creates, to procure as many copies of the "Cultivator" and "Monthly Genesee Farmer," as there are common school districts in the state, and furnish one copy of each, to each school district, to be used as occasional class books.

INDIANA has established a scientific and agricultural college.

GEORGIA passed an act at the last session of her Legislature, to "Incorporate the Board of Agriculture and Rural Economy, of the state of Georgia."

MASSACHUSETTS has undertaken an agricultural survey of the State; and a proposition was recently submitted to her Legislature, to give a bounty on wheat. This state has given a bounty on silk produced by her citizens.

The Legislature of MARYLAND a few weeks since had a proposition before it, to establish a pattern farm and agricultural schools.

KENTUCKY is organizing a state board of agriculture, or state society.

The Legislature of MICHIGAN lately had the subject of establishing state and county agricultural societies before it.

MAINE gives a bounty of 5 cents on each pound of cocoons raised in the State, and 50 cents for each pound of silk reeled in the state.

CONNECTICUT gives a bounty of \$1 for each 100 mulberry trees of five years growth; and 50 cents on each pound of reeled silk, the growth of the state.

VERMONT gives a bounty on silk, of ten cents on each pound grown in the state.

PENNSYLVANIA gives a bounty of 20 cents on each pound of cocoons, and 50 cents on each pound of reeled silk, the growth of the state.

The CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES propose to give the President the power to lease any unappropriated lots in the District of Columbia, for the term of ten years for the encouragement of the cultivation of the sugar beet, and the production of silk.

Should this policy be carried out by each state, our citizens will not long continue to eat foreign bread, and our country will regain her usual prosperity. This is our remedy for the pressure—encourage production.—*Jour. of Productive Industry.*

The following is the method practiced in a county in Scotland, long famous for the excellence of its butter—and by adopting this method in this country, it would doubtless become a capital article in housewifery, and be delicious and good at any season of the year. It would seem that a minute attention to cleanliness is indispensable in making good butter.—*Mer. Jour.*

"The milk is set in cellars arched over with brick work, deep and cool, somewhat resembling such vaults as are best adapted to keeping wine in proper order. The temperature of the air in them in winter as well as summer, is nearly from 54 to 60 of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. They are paved with the ordinary tiles, or simply with bricks laid flat.

When there is any reason to apprehend the heat penetrating into the cellar, the vent holes are stopped with straw during the heat of the day.

In the winter they take care that the cold should not get into this cellar, by stopping the vent-holes, in like manner in frosty weather.

The door to these cellars, and the vent holes, should be either on the north or west side; the door is often within the dwelling house, but always in a room where no fire is kept.

Neatness and cleanliness are so very essential in this cellar, that no wooden utensils, boards &c. are suffered to be in it; because as these would soon rot in such a cool place, a disagreeable and musty smell would issue from them.

Not the least dirt is to be seen either on the roof the edges of the air holes, or on the floor; and in order to preserve this neatness, the pavement is frequently washed, and nobody comes in without putting on a pair of slippers which stand ready at the door.

The persons who have the care of the dairy, put them on there, first pulling off their ordinary shoes;

the least smell, other than that of milk, which should be perceived in the dairy, would be thought to injure the quality of the butter, and would be attributed to the want of care in the maids.

Cleanliness is thought so extremely necessary towards the having good butter, that in Saxony and Bavaria they rub and wash the cows before they milk them, if they happen to have laid down in the cow-house.

The vessels in which the new milk is put, are earthen dishes scalded in hot water, in order to get off the stale milk that may be soaked into their substance. The stale milk is an invisible leaven, though well known, which sours the new milk.—Constant experience has discovered this inconvenience. These dishes are fifteen inches wide at the top, six at the bottom, and six inches deep.—These dimensions are from outside to outside; if they were deeper, it would be hurtful, if they were wider it would be inconvenient.

The milk is brought from the pastures in the wooden pails or earthen pans in which it was milked.

All copper vessels are esteemed dangerous to be used in a dairy. The milk is suffered to remain quiet about an hour on the dairy floor, till the froth is gone off, and the natural heat it had has quitted it. It is then poured into the dishes through a sieve, so that no hairs or dirt may remain in it.

The dishes are set on the floor of the dairy, after it has been well cleansed; the coolness of the place communicates itself to the dishes, and prevents the milk from curdling; for every thing that is done in the dairy, is in order to hinder the milk from curdling and growing sour in summer before the cream is taken off; and in the winter, to prevent the dairy from being so cold as that the milk should be frozen, or that the butter should be with difficulty made, on account of the cream having been chilled.

The dishes being in this manner filled, are twenty-four hours, and sometimes less on the dairy floor; they are then skimmed; they should not be left longer, because the cream would lose its sweetness, becoming thick, and the milk under it might curdle and grow sour; and where this is the case, no good butter can be expected.

The skimming is performed in the following manner:

The maid gently raises the dish, laying the lip of it on a large pan, and with her finger's end, she divides the cream near the lip of the dish, in such a manner that the milk which is underneath, may be poured off into the great pan through this division, leaving the cream by itself in the dish.

All the dishes which are set at the same time, are in this manner at the same time, emptied, and all the cream is put together in proper pans, in order to be churned at the appointed hour.

If the weather is tempestuous, very hot, or inclines to thunder, the cream rises apace, and the milk will quickly curdle and grow sour, but this must be prevented thus: as soon as the dairy woman hears the thunder at a distance, she runs to the dairy, stops up the vent holes, cools the pavement by throwing down some water, and then skims all the dishes wherein the cream has risen a little.

In some extraordinary cases the cream rises in less than twelve hours.

When the milk is thus drawn off from beneath the cream by stopping the dishes, within a space of twenty hours at farthest, the buttermilk which is in the cream, is not in the least sour, and the same may be said of the skimmed milk. This last being then a very thin liquid, no part of it remains in the cream, so that there will be no danger of the cream souring in four or five days, whilst it is kept in the dairy before it is churned."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

RAISE MORE POULTRY.

Since the time that Esop wrote the history of the country maid and the milk pail, poultry and eggs have not sold for a better price, or at a greater profit, than they have within these few years. This is believed to have grown out of the immense amount of travelling which has been increased and promoted by the fleetness and cheapness of rail road cars and steamboats. But whatever may be the cause of it is our interest to sell an abundance of eggs and poultry, so long as we can get a good profit by it. I was pleased with the suggestion made by

your correspondent Q., in the last number of the Cabinet, for feeding poultry with boiled potatoes, inasmuch as it is a cheap food, and may be always at hand. A farmer near Liverpool, England, keeps a large stock of poultry of various kinds in the same enclosure, with singular success. He has nearly an acre of land enclosed, with a close fence about 7 feet high. Within this enclosure are put up sheds for the different kinds of poultry to secure them well from the rain, which is of great importance. There is a small stream of water which passes through the lot, to which they all have access, and they are regularly fed, three times a day, with boiled potatoes which is their only food, excepting what grass, insects, and worms they pick up in their movements through the lot.

All young poultry require to be kept dry, and most old ones are the better for it, and it is said that young turkeys, during their tender age, are the better for having a small quantity of red pepper occasionally mixed with their food to stimulate their digestive organs to greater activity when they gourmandize too much.

The practice of cutting up chives, garlic or onion tops, and mixing them occasionally with the food of young poultry, is well known to most good housewives, and is thought to be very serviceable in promoting their health.

Pequea, Lancaster Co., June 25, 1838.

SUMMER FALLOWING.

This is one of the most important branches of good farming, and upon which has arisen a great variety of opinion that the ploughings for a summer fallow cannot be too frequent, and that all fallow crops are injurious to the land, and particularly to the succeeding crops.—Others consider all naked fallows as a waste of expense without any adequate benefit, and insist upon some fallow crops, either of turneps, to be fed off by sheep, or of potatoes, to be dug for stock, or of buckwheat, or clover, to be ploughed in as a fertilizing crop. Both probably are in an error, and run into the opposite extremes. A strong stiff clay, or a hard gravelly soil, cannot be ploughed too often for a fallow; but a loose sandy soil may be greatly injured by too frequent ploughings. The latter may be tilled to advantage with a potatoe fallow; and the former by a turnep fallow, to be fed off by sheep; or after several ploughings, with the fertilizing fallows of buckwheat, ploughed in; but a rough stony soil cannot be tilled with a fallow crop to advantage; this land, and perhaps this only, requires a naked summer fallow. The great advantages to be derived from a summer fallow are these:

1. Frequent ploughings destroy the herbage upon the fallows, and the roots and seeds of herbage, and thus render the grounds clean for the following crops.

2. This is greatly promoted by a potatoe fallow, both in hoeing and digging.

3. The plough renders the earth light and mellow, to receive the seed when sown, and to admit the extension of the roots of the grain when it vegetates.

4. At each ploughing it changes the soil, and exposes a new surface to receive the benefits of the sun, air, rains, and dews with their fertilizing powers.

5. It renders the earth light and porous for the admission of the sun, air, rains, and dews, and opens a free circulation for them to the roots of the grain, (or plants, whatever,) and thus they impart their fertilizing properties to the vital principles of the crop you cultivate.

6. The green fallow, when ploughed in, as well as the potatoe fallow, greatly promote this benefit by meliorating the soil. Upon this principle the plough, with the fertilizing crops, upon a summer fallow, are the only substitute for manure under tillage; because the effects are the same, with this exception, that the meliorating effects arising from the meliorating effects arising from the fermentation of strong manures, are both greater for the time, and permanent and lasting. The manure, also, will continue to assist the plough in meliorating the soil for after crops, by causing a new exposure of surface to the air, until the strength of the manure is wholly exhausted. Hence again, the value of your potatoe fallow to increase your number of stock, and quality of manure.

Education.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

CONTINUED.

Fourth part of two years—Children from twelve to fourteen.

"Religious instruction, in the religious observation of nature, the life and discourses of Jesus Christ, the history of the christian religion, in connection with the cotemporary civil history, and the principal doctrines of the christian system.

"The first topic of instruction mentioned under this head is one of peculiar interest and utility.—The pupils are taught to observe with care and system, the various powers and operations of nature, and to consider them as so many illustrations of the wisdom, power, and goodness of the Creator, and at each lesson they are directed to some appropriate passage of the Bible, which they read and commit to memory; and thus the idea is continually impressed on them, that the Cod of nature, and the God of the Bible, are one and the same Being.

"For example, as introductory to the whole study, the first chapter of Genesis, together with some other appropriate passage of scripture, as the 147th Psalm, or the 38th chapter of Job, may be read and committed to memory. The surface of the earth, as illustrating the power and wisdom of God, may be taken as a lesson. Then the varieties of surface, as mountains, valleys, oceans, and rivers, continents, and islands, the height of mountains, the breadth of oceans, the length of rivers, remarkable cataracts, extended caverns, volcanoes, tides, &c., may be taken into view, and the teacher may impress upon the class the greatness, power, and intelligence necessary of such a passage as Psalm 104: 1-13.

'1. Bless the Lord, O my soul. O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honor and majesty.

'2. Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment; who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain.

'3. Who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters; who maketh the clouds his chariot; who walketh upon the wings of the wind:

'4. Who maketh his angels spirits: his ministers a flaming fire:

'5. Who laid the foundation of the earth, that it should not be removed forever.

'6. Thou coverdest it with the deep as with a garment: the waters stood above the mountains.

'7. At thy rebuke they fled: at the voice of thy thunder they hasted away.

'8. They go up by the mountains; they go down by the valleys unto the place which thou hast founded for them.

'9. Thou hast set a bound that they may not pass over; that they turn not again to cover the earth.

'10. He sendeth the springs into the valleys, which run among the hills.

'11. They give drink to every beast of the field; the wild asses quench their thirst.

'12. By them shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, which sing among the branches.

'13. He watereth the hills from his chambers; the earth is satisfied with the fruit of thy works.'

'24. O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all; the earth is full of thy riches.

'25. So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts.

'26. There go the ships; there is that leviathan, whom thou hast made to play therein.'

"The fruitfulness and beauty of the earth, as illustrating the wisdom and goodness of God, may serve as another lesson. Here may be exhibited the beauty and variety of the plants and flowers with which the earth is adorned—the manner of their growth and self-propagation, their utility to man and beast, their immense number and variety, their relations to each other as genera and species; trees and their varieties, their beauty and utility, their timber and their fruit; and, in connection with this lesson, Psalm 104: 14-34, may be committed to memory:

'14. He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man; that he may

bring forth fruit out the earth:

'15. And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart.

'16. The trees of the Lord are full of sap; the cedars of Lebanon which he hath planted;

'17. Where the birds make their nests; as for the stork, the fir-trees are her house.

'18. The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats, and the rocks for the conies.

'19. He appointeth the moon for seasons; the sun knoweth his going down.

'20. Thou maketh darkness, and it is night; wherein all the beasts of the forests do creep forth.

'21. The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat from God.

'22. The sun ariseth, they gather themselves together, and lay them down in their dens.

'23. Man goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening.'

'27. These wait all upon thee; that thou mayest give them their meat in due season.

'28. That thou givest they gather; thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good.

'29. Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled; thou takest away their breath, they die, and return to their dust.

'30. Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created; and thou renewest the face of the earth.

'31. The glory of the Lord shall endure forever; the Lord shall rejoice in his works.

'32. He looketh on the earth, and it trembleth; he toucheth the hills and they smoke.

'33. I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live; I will sing praise unto my God while I have my being.

'34. My meditation of him shall be sweet; I will be glad in the Lord.'

"In like manner the creation and nourishment, contemplated in connection with Proverbs 6: 6-8; Psalms 104: 17-22; Proverbs 30: 24-31; Gen. 1: 20-24; Psalms 145: 15-16.

'6. Go to the ant thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise:

'7. Which having no guide, overseer or ruler,

'8. Provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest.'

'24. There be four things which are little on the earth but they are exceeding wise.

'25. The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer.

'26. The conies are but a feeble folk, yet they make their houses in the rocks,

'27. The locusts have no king, yet they go forth all of them by bands;

'28. The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces.

'29. There be three things which go well, yea, four are comely in going.

'30. A lion which is strongest among beasts, and turneth not away for any.

'31. A greyhound; an he goat also; and a king against whom there is no rising up.'

'24. And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind; and it was so.

'25. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind; and God saw that it was good.

'15. The eyes of all wait upon thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season.

'16. Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing.

'17. The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.'

"The phenomena of light and color, and the nature of the rainbow, &c., may make another interesting lesson, illustrating the unknown forms of beauty and glory which exist in the Divine Mind, and which He may yet develop in other and still more glorious worlds; in connection with Gen. 1: 3, 5, 9, 13, 14, and other passages of like kind.

"To the properties of the air, wind, and storm, Job 28: 20-28, 33, 34, 35. Ps. 148: 8.

'33. Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?

'34. Canst thou lift up thy voice to the clouds, that abundance of waters may cover thee?

'35. Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are!

'36. Who hath put wisdom in the inward parts? or who hath given understanding to the heart?

'37. Who can number the clouds in wisdom? or who can stay the bottles of heaven?

"Then, the heavens, the sun, moon, planets, fixed stars, and comets, the whole science of astronomy, so far as it can be introduced with advantage into common schools, can be contemplated in the same way. The enlightening, elevating, and purifying moral influence of such a scheme of instruction, carried through the whole system of nature, must be clearly obvious to every thinking mind, and its utility, considered merely with reference to worldly good, is no less manifest.

"The second topic of religious instruction is more exclusively scriptural. The life of Christ, and the history of the apostles, as given in the New Testament, are chronologically arranged, tables formed as before, (III. 3.) The discourses of Christ are examined and explained in their chronological arrangement, and in the same way the discourses and epistle of the apostles. The history of Christianity, in connection with the cotemporary civil history, is taught in a series of conversational lectures. To conclude the whole course of religious instruction, a summary of the Christian doctrine is given in the form of some approved catechism.

"2. Knowledge of the world and of mankind, including civil society, constitutional law, agriculture, mechanic arts, manufactures, &c.

"This is a continuation and completion in a more systematic form of the instruction commenced in (III. 5.) The course begins with the family, and the first object is to construct a habitation. The pupil tells what materials are necessary for this purpose, where they are to be found, how brought together and fitted into the several parts of the building. The house must now be furnished. The different articles of furniture and their uses are named in systematic order, the materials of which they are made, and the various trades employed in making them are enumerated. Then comes the garden, its tools and products, and whatever else is necessary for the subsistence and physical comfort of a family. Then the family duties and virtues, parental and filial obligation and affection; rights of property, duties of neighborhoods; the civil relations of society; the religious relations of society; the state, the father-land, &c. finally, geography, history, and travels. Books of travels are compiled expressly for the use of schools, and are found to be of the highest interest and utility.

"3. Language and exercises in composition.

"The object here is to give the pupils a perfect command of their native tongue and ability to use it on all occasions with readiness and power. The first exercises are on simple questions, such as—'Why ought children to love and obey their parents?'—or they are short descriptions of visible objects, such as a house, a room, a garden, &c.—There are also exercises on the various forms of expressing the same idea, as 'The sun enlightens the earth.' 'The earth is enlightened by the sun.'

'The sun gives light to the earth.' 'The earth is enlightened by rays sent out from the sun.' &c. There are exercises also of the same sort, or metaphors and other figures of speech—familiar letters are then written and short essays on, themes such as may be furnished by texts from the book of Proverbs and other sentences of the kind; and thus gradual advancement is made to all the higher and graver modes of composition.

"4. Application of Arithmetic and mathematics to the business of life, including surveying, civil engineering, &c.

"The utility of this branch of instruction and the mode of it, after what has already been said, are probably too obvious to need any further illustration.

"5. Elements of Drawing.

"For this the pupils have already been prepared by the exercises in ornamental writing in the previous part of the course. They have already acquired that accuracy of sight and steadiness of hand which are among the most essential requisites to drawing well. The first exercises are in drawing lines, and the most simple mathematical figures, such as the square, the cube, the triangle, the parallelogram; generally from wooden models placed at some little distance on a shelf, before the class. From this they proceed to architectural

al figures, such as doors, windows, columns, and facades. Then the figures of animals, such as a horse, a cow, an elephant—first from other pictures, and then from nature. A plant, a rose, or some flower is placed upon a shelf and the class make a picture of it. From this they proceed to landscape painting, historical painting, and the higher branches of the art, according to their time and capacity. All learn enough of drawing to use it in the common business of life, such as plotting a field, laying out a canal, or drawing the plan of a building; and many attain a high degree of excellence.

"6. Exercises in singing and the science of music.

"The instructions of the previous parts are extended as far as possible, and include singing and playing at sight, and the more abstruse and difficult branches of the science and art of music."

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Salt a Manure and Worm Destroyer.

"Salt is good."

Salt is much used in England and other parts of Europe as a manure with great effect, of which there are numerous well attested instances. It is put on as a top-dressing late in the autumn or early in the spring at the rate of from five to twenty bushels per acre. It is very destructive to grubs, slugs, worms, and insects which increase with alarming rapidity in all grounds where vegetable manure is abundantly applied; for insects deposit their eggs in dung-hills and other deposits of decaying vegetable matter, as best adapted to the future nourishment and development of the infant grub or worm. Cabbages, radishes, carrots, and many other garden vegetables have of late years been destroyed in large quantities by worms attacking the roots and wounding and injuring them so as to prevent the growth of the plant; many gardeners have suffered great loss in this way during the present and past seasons. The application of salt or brine to the soil a month or two before the time of planting, it is supposed, would prevent this great mischief by destroying the authors of it. Salt in moderate quantities is well known to be congenial to all plants of the cabbage and onion tribe, independent of its worm-destroying powers. Nothing is more beneficial to an asparagus bed, and increases its productiveness more than brine or pickle sprinkled copiously over it early in the spring. The most successful cultivators of this valuable vegetable have long been in the practice of applying it in large quantities annually.

Every man of intelligence knows the advantages which result from giving plenty of salt to horses, cattle, and sheep; it promotes their health and causes them to thrive and fatten, and tends to protect them from various diseases. Horses are protected by it from worms, botts, and colic, and when they are fed with new oats, new corn, or fresh hay give them salt bountifully to correct the ill effects of such food; and if they have that troublesome disease called lampas, don't be guilty of putting a hot iron in the mouth to torture them, but give them salt to lick to allay the inflammation and alleviate the disease. It is said that cattle, regularly furnished with salt, not only during the summer months, but during the winter, and particularly the latter part of that season and the early part of spring, have never known to be afflicted with that terrible scourge commonly called hollow horn, particularly if they have been well fed, and that with a portion of succulent food, to keep their bowels in proper order, and carefully protected from the inclemency of the weather during the great and sudden transitions of the winter and spring months.

A valuable plum tree, that stood in a corner of an asparagus bed, had exhibited evident symptoms of disease and decay for some years, when the asparagus bed being dressed copiously with pickle the tree revived, became healthy and vigorous, and has this season brought to perfection and ripened a very large crop of fruit of the finest quality. This is believed to have been caused by the salt, and it is suggested to those who consult their interests by rearing the most valuable kinds of fruits, for pleasure or profit, to try the experiment, cautiously, of applying salt or brine in moderate quantities, under and about some of their trees, and detail the result

for public good, hit or miss, for it is of great importance to record misses as well as hits.

It is a well known fact that peach trees thrive & do well, and live to a great age, within the range of the salt atmosphere and influence on the sea-shore, and perhaps the artificial application of salt in small quantities may produce the same effect in other situations. Try it and let us hear from you how it works; perchance we may discover the grand panacea, but keep in mind the wise saying of the old woman,

"That a little of a good thing, is good;
But a great deal of it is good for nothing."

ABRAM.

SILK IMPORTATIONS INTO THE U. S. The official returns to the Treasury Department, says the Baltimore American, "show that in the year 1821, the value of Silks imported into this country was \$4,486,000. In the three successive years there was a steady and progressive increase in the amount of importations, and in 1825 they rose to the value of \$10,299,000. From 1826 to 1830 there was a gradual falling off, the value of importations in the last year named being \$5,930,000. In 1831 there was a sudden increase; the importations of the year rising to \$11,117,000. In 1832, '33 and '34, they averaged about \$10,000,000. In 1835 they rose to \$16,777,000, and in 1836 they reached the large sum of \$22,980,000. During the last year, 1837, the importations fell to \$14,352,000, in consequence of the commercial difficulties of the country, and although the latter amount is small when compared with the value of importations of 1836, it is nevertheless a large item of national expenditure for the article in question. The official statements of exports of Silk goods from this country during the same series of years, show that the annual average shipped to other countries is only about \$1,000,000 in value, and consequently that very nearly the whole amount imported is consumed by the people of the United States.

It is a singular spectacle, adds the American, to behold a country which is so admirably adapted in all respects to the culture of Silk as is our own, tributary, to the amount of so many millions annually to the industry of France.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet.

The Farmers' Cabinet—Sugar Beet.

MR. LIBBY.—I am a subscriber to the "Farmers' Cabinet," a paper than which none other is more highly appreciated. I read every word as the numbers arrive, and I can tell you I think it grows better and better. Upon perusing the letter addressed to you in the last number of volume 2, by a subscriber, and the editorial remarks thereon, I resolved to respond, and procure you seven names, and remit five dollars "right early;" but your indefatigable friend, Mr. J. M. GRANDIN has supplied my place; and, indeed, has not only obtained seven, but more than three times that number of subscribers come to Jefferson post office. I would that he might get seventy and seven in our rich valley. Let me give it as my humble opinion, that the Cabinet will do good in Frederick and the two adjoining counties, Carroll and Washington, (Montgomery also) as they are superlatively fine sections of Maryland. I know you will be cheered, and your subscribers in general, when I say to you that most of the intelligent farmers in Carroll and Frederick counties are on your list. Query. Is it not so in all portions of the country where patrons have been solicited?—Should not this fact inspire every farmer with increasing interest and energy in the travels of your little sheet? But facts:

1. It is a fact, that, previous to my taking the Cabinet, I did not know that the *Sugar Beet* had ever been tried, or would grow in this country.

2. It is a fact, that I was induced, by the description, time of planting, mode of cultivation, and promise of success, which I found first in the Cabinet, to try it.

3. It is a fact, that, in doing so, I followed the directions (or "theory" of the Cabinet precisely.

Well, sir, you ask what was the result? I say good.

4. It is a fact that, of the *sixteenth part of one acre*, I raised sixty bushels of this beautiful beet, and these I would not have sold from my cows for twenty-five cents per bushel; hence, they were worth to me \$15 00. At the same rate, *one acre* would have been worth \$240 00. Here, then, sir, is another

fact, viz: That ocular demonstration proves that the theory of the Cabinet, in one respect at least, is worth to every farmer, more than \$5 00 per year, and those who do not see it must be blind indeed. But some of my neighbors are laughing at my experiment this year, attributing the apparent failure of my beet crop to the beet itself, as being unsuitable for the climate and soil, instead of a remarkably dry season. Now, Mr. Cabinet, have not I as good a right to laugh at them for experimenting on corn this year? They have no crops, some not one barrel to the acre. What is the reason? Is the fault in the corn itself? Is it unsuitable for the climate and soil? Have they been negligent in tending it? If so, then the truth of Holy Writ will be well-nigh demonstrated; "The sluggard shall beg in harvest, and have nothing." Or, is the canker-worm in the weather? Here, then, is the reason why sugar beets are not better this year. Notwithstanding, sir, my beet crop is five times as good as the best corn I have seen growing on the same ground. I mention these things in my plain, simple style,* in order to prove that an agricultural paper may be very valuable, not only to me, but to all who have eyes to see through a dollar at the best interest for one year. As "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," I hope

All, at last, will "taste and see"

At the end of the year, what the profits will be.

Yours, respectfully,

CHRISTIAN TABLE.

Jefferson, P. O., Fred. Co., Md. }

August 18th, 1838. }

*The plainer the better, more easily understood, and more acceptable.—We like the plain farmer style.

A Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyrell of Missouri advertises, says the New York Commercial advertiser, that the cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of N. Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following manner: He was recommended to use strong potash, made of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover with it, and in about an hour afterwards to cover it with a plaster of far, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them, and then again, until they shall disappear, after which heal the wound with common salve. Caution and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

Economical Food for Horses.—Nine pounds of bread, made of oatmeal and bean flour, will afford more nourishment to horses than a bushel of oats of good quality, weighing twelve or thirteen lbs. A French farmer in Hainault, feeds his horses during winter, with a mixture of boiled potatoes, which food agrees with the horses, and is much relished by them.

Fire proof Cement.—The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner:

Take as much lime as is usual in making a pot full of white wash, and let it be mixed in a pail full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar, and three pounds of fine salt; if 1 pound of alum be added it will greatly improve the cement, mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lampblack, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement, to please the fancy of those who prefer it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire, that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against the destructive element, ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility make the experiment by using it on a small temporary building; or it may be tried by shingles put together for the purpose and exposed to the fire.

Summary

FOREIGN.

The memoirs of Lafayette have been published in France, in three large octavo volumes.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have refused to allow a statue of Lord Byron, by Thizwaldzer, to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

A levy of six conscripts in every 1000 of the population, has been ordered in the western districts of Russia.

The Portuguese government have broke up a band of Miguelite insurgents, and put their leader to death.

Discontent among the Catholic subjects of Prussia, is said to be gaining ground.

A lady at Newport, England, cut off two of her fingers, and made an unsuccessful attempt to cut off her hand, because her husband would not consent to her attending a fashionable ball.

A letter from Constantinople, in the Morning Herald, dated the 25th July, gives the important information that Mr. McNeill, the British envoy to the Court of Persia, had broken off all communication with Shah, and was on his way to Constantinople, there to await farther instructions. This step was caused by the obstinacy of the Shah in keeping up the war upon Herat, which was believed to be the effect of Russian influence.

Mr. O'Connell reached Dublin on the 14th of August, and immediately issued a call for a great meeting, to be held the next day. At this meeting he made one of his characteristic speeches, declaring the necessity of more "agitation"—that he was now for a repeal of the union after one more trial for justice to Ireland—and concluding by moving an adjournment to the 18th, when he promised to unfold his plan for a new association, to obtain justice or repeal.

Steam Navigation to America. A meeting of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, was held at Bristol, on Wednesday, by adjournment, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise, the resolutions passed at the last meeting, which went to the creation of new shares and the extension of the capital of the company to 1,000,000l. The chairman explained that, in consequence of the objection of a portion of the proprietors to the admission of new shareholders, until the year 1839, the directors had determined to abide by the deed of settlement, and only at present to fill up the capital to the amount stated in the deeds. The debtor and creditor accounts of the company were then read, from which it appears that the prospects of the company were so excellent that after setting down the first voyage to the cost of the ship, the actual profit on the two others had been sufficient to admit of a dividend, which would be declared according to the deed of settlement on the 6th of September. It was also stated, that 97 berths for her next voyage were already taken, and that the keel of another steamer, to be called the City of New York, would be laid down in the course of a few days, all the preparations being already in progress.

Slave Trade. Notwithstanding the measures taken to put a stop to the odious traffic in slaves, the Spaniards are still actively engaged in bringing slaves from Africa, and landing them on the Island of Cuba.

We recently heard a gentleman, who resides on one of the islands, relate an incident which he had from the mouth of the slave himself. The negro stated that when in Africa, he was engaged in procuring negroes for the slave vessels, he going in his canoe up the river and watching his opportunity would carry off his brother negroes and sell them to the slavers. Being a smart active fellow, the slavers thought they might as well take him along with them, and accordingly made a prisoner and brought him to the Island, where he was sold into slavery with his brother negroes whom he had stolen and sold. He was rightly served.—*Middletown (C.) Sentinel.*

DOMESTIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—This magnificent piece of craft has again arrived at New York, bringing one hundred and forty passengers,

and premiums of twenty guineas were offered for vacancies should any occur. She brings intelligence that must have fallen sadly upon the ear of many of the speculators in flour. Contrary to previous expectation, the crops in England were likely to prove at least of average quantity. One piece is reported as producing at the rate of fifty bushels (of wheat) per acre.

Among the rare productions at the Horticultural Exhibition last week, was a winter squash weighing one hundred and thirty pounds. "My eyes!" exclaimed a lady, holding up both hands, "can that be a human squash!"

We were at the measuring of a squash a few days since, in the garden of Mr. Partridge in this village, which was five feet and nine inches in circumference. Its weight has not been ascertained. There are several others nearly as large in neighboring gardens, all produced from seeds brought from France the last season by Dr. Orlando Partridge.

Sun Struck.—The Philadelphia Times mention that as a lady of that city was watching the approach of the Eclipse, she thoughtlessly removed the smoked glass from her eyes, and without any shield gazed upon the blazing sun. The effect was that to prostrate her almost instantly to the earth, and deprived her entirely of the power of sight; from which she had not recovered.

Interesting Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, a lady 105 years of age, residing in the city of New York, who has never used spectacles and still retains in a remarkable degree, all her mental and bodily faculties, took it into her head to visit a female friend in Newark. She got into the stage, and alone without attendant came to this city. A gentleman learning that such a personage was in town, called on her and requested her to accompany him to the house of a friend, which she accordingly did. Here she was introduced to a gentleman 107 years of age; and these two venerable survivors of the last century there held a most interesting conversation of by-gone days. Having always lived in the city, they had a perfect recollection of the time when the river covered the ground where St. John's Church now stands. In the evening the lady, whose name we understand is Gouge, returned to the city.—*N. J. Eagle.*

Singular effects of Lightning.—A correspondent of the Boston Centinel mentions a remarkable instance of the effects of lightning. He states that during a recent shower, the lightning struck a large walnut tree, sixty feet high and eighteen inches in diameter, standing alone, on a rising ground, a few rods from the house of Mr. Jonathan Fisk, in Waltham, and shivered it into apparently a thousand fragments. Parts of it, from ten to eighteen feet in length, taken from the heart of the trunk, were in a most singularly shattered state, hurled in different directions to a distance of fifteen rods or more, and innumerable smaller fragments strewn the ground far and wide, exhibiting a scene of ruins of which it is hardly possible to give a full and vivid description.—The tree, ten or twelve feet from the ground, was broken, or rather shattered in twain, and dismembered of its branches, and the solid trunk below riven into the very earth; the interior parts being thrown to a great distance, as stated above.

The Cherokee Council.—Gen. Gaines arrived in St. Louis on the evening of the 12th ult., on board the steamer Platte, from the Missouri river. We understand through the bulletin, that he received information on his way up, that the principal chiefs of the different tribes had refused to attend the Cherokee Council, from a source that induced him to return.—*Port. Adv.*

FROM CHARLESTON.—Advices from Charleston to the 20th ult., report a favorable change in the health of the city, the number of fever cases occurring having been more limited. At Mobile and New Orleans, the papers of the 17th state, that there had been no new cases.—*lb.*

Estimated receipts of the Great Western from Bristol to New York.—140 passengers at 35 guin-

as,
150 tons merchandise, at 3£ per ton, \$54,000
Letters, 2,160
1,000

A very handsome business, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce,—for 16 days running and ten days in port. The problem of Atlantic steam navigation is solved, both as to feasibility and profit.

The Great Western brings 6750 letters, and the Poland from Havre about 2000.—*lb.*

A Melancholy Occurrence.—During the thunder storm on Thursday afternoon the 30th Aug., the blacksmith shop in Livermore owned by Eben'r Pray and Wm. Saunders was struck by lightning. In the shop was Alonzo Sylvester who was instantly killed; he left a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Also Wm. Saunders who was dead to all appearance for twenty minutes except faint beating of the pulse in the left wrist for a few minutes. Mr. Sylvester after he fell was very much marked by lightning on the forehead, face and stomach, Mr. Saunders, lightly on the back of the neck and towards the right arm in the hand of which it was supposed he held a horse shoe and some nails. A young man and horse were in the shop at the time but not injured; the shop was damaged but a very little.—*Christian Mirror.*

The Drought.—The severity of the drought in the West is unmitigated. The Cincinnati Whig of the 15th says:—"It is seriously affecting the marketing and rendering all kinds of vegetables exceedingly scarce and high."

The farmers in all directions are suffering excessively for want of rain. The corn crops are believed to be so much injured, that not half the anticipated quantity will be gathered.

It is feared that all sorts of bread stuffs, beef, pork, &c., will be rendered unusually dear next spring.—*lb.*

ITEMS.

The perpetrators of the late revolting murder at New Orleans have been detected, are all, four in number, in prison. A woman was the leader.

The standing joke among editors at the present day is, to see which will relate the most extravagant and improbable instance of absence of mind. The joke has become stale, and had better be given up.

Elisha Field of Boston has been sentenced at Lowell to one years imprisonment in the house of correction, for obtaining money and goods from females under false pretences.

A letter from London states that a country woman of ours has become a dutchess.

The ship of the line Pennsylvania was driven ashore in the late gale near Norfolk, but it is supposed will be relieved without injury.

A father in Philadelphia fired at his own son in a fit of passion, wounding him but not dangerously. He is imprisoned.

The sickness at Charleston is said to have assumed a more fatal character.

A most revolting story is told in the New York papers of the barbarous treatment of a father towards his own daughter, and her newly wedded husband, whom she had wedded clandestinely.—Both were most cruelly beaten.

The flouring mills in Ohio and Michigan are unable to run, in consequence of the drought.

An alarming sickness prevails at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A needle was lately drawn from the foot of a patient in Jersey City, by a magnet, which had eluded the search of the surgeon for a fortnight.

The Dedham striped pig is becoming quite popular. Some think of running him for president.—That many are ready to choose him for their ruler, there can be no question.

A captain of a vessel and several sailors were lately knocked down and severely beaten, in Oak street, N. Y. by a band of drunken bullies. What else should be expected in a city, that has 3000 dram shops?

A free mulatto in Virginia was lately shot down by a white man named Marsh, on the plea that Marsh, who was suffering from King's evil, imputed it to a *spell* put upon him by the mulatto.

The ceiling of a church in Riley, Pa., fell upon the pews below, about 30 minutes after the congregation had left their seats.

Personal difficulties at the south, which "terminate fatally," are becoming so numerous, that we must be excused from recording them. Suffice it to say, they occur very frequently.

There has been a tremendous fire at Taunton, Mass., destroying property to the amount of more than 100,000 dollars, not more than one third insured.

A fine little boy, between four and five years of age, died lately in New-York, of hydrophobia, having been lightly bitten by a small house dog.

Two persons have been indicted in the State of New-York, for placing a keg of powder under a railroad bridge, with the intention of blowing up the bridge at the time the cars were passing. The diabolical intention was thwarted by the cars being providentially delayed.

A man in New-Hampshire thinks there is but one thing to complain of against the administration, and that is,—*there is no pig corn.*

Oliver B. Larkin of Tynningham, Mass., a passenger in a canal boat near Black Rock, was murdered by Jonathan F. Flint, the master of the boat. The dispute respected the pay for the passage.

A young man has been ridden on a rail at Mobile for running away with his step mother, and breaking two of his father's ribs.

It appears that the man, who recently attempted to shoot his son in Philadelphia, was at the time under the influence of intoxicating drink. What must have been his feelings when he became sober. What a pity that the laws should put any restraint upon the liberty of partaking *moderately* of the article that stimulates to acts like this.

Fifty years ago there were but sixty-four white inhabitants in the State of Ohio; now there are more than one million.

The New-Yorker says that there are 600 lawyers in the city of New-York; about one to every five hundred of the population; and that the business of the profession has fallen off since the establishment of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce.

According to a London paper, Mr. Perkins, our countryman, we suppose, has invented what he calls the "concentrated essence of the sublimate spirit of steam." A person, (at least so it is reported,) has only to put a vial of it into his pocket, and it will carry him along at the rate of fifty miles an hour; or by merely swallowing three drops when you go to bed at night, in the morning you will wake up in any part of the world you choose!

George Combe, of Edinburgh, with his lady, has arrived at New-York in the Great Western. He is expected soon to commence a series of Lectures in Boston, on subjects connected with the philosophy of the human mind. He is a celebrated *Phrenologist*.

Ninety-seven freshmen have entered Dartmouth College since the last commencement; the largest class ever entered at that College.

BRUTAL. A brute in human form, named James Quilty, was passing down Roosevelt street, quite intoxicated; he encountered a small child, named Hiram Holden, who was sitting on the sidewalk, playing. The villain seized the child by his legs, and dashed his head against the pavement, lacerating it dreadfully, if indeed, the skull is not fractured. The little sufferer is not expected to survive. Quilty was secured and lodged in prison.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A melancholy case of domestic affliction is related in the New York papers, in the person of a lady once highly respectable but who for the last two years has become so perfect a sot, that she has violently beat her children, separated from her husband, and become a wanderer in the streets. She was taken up a few days since for an assault, but soon after set at liberty.

Libbius L. Stockbridge Esq. will act as agent for our paper in Byron and vicinity.

The sick are all taking Goelick's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

DEATHS.

In York, Madam Elizabeth Sewall, relict of Judge Sewall, and daughter of Rev. Samuel Langdon, formerly President of Harvard University, aged 82.

At Lancaster, Penn., Walter S. Franklin, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives.

At Rowley, Mass. Mr. Stephen Harris, 62. He broke his neck by a fall, while attempting to mount his horse from a fence.

In Berlin, 27th ult, Mr. Seth Delano, a Revolutionary soldier, formerly of Winthrop, aged 87.

Particular Notice.

The subscriber having sold his interest in the Maine Farmer, requests all persons indebted for the same previous to the present (6th) volume to make immediate payment to him in Hallowell.

WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, Oct. 3, 1838.

WANTED,

At the office of this paper at Winthrop, a smart active boy from 14 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business.

Oct. 7, 1838.

FOR SALE,

A few Bucks of the South Down, crossed with the Dishly and Merino.

Also—A few pair of the Bedford breed of Pigs.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Oct. 2, 1838.

f 35.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale one Sow and eight Pigs, of the Newbury white and Bedford improved breed.

PAINE WINGATE.

Hallowell, Oct. 8, 1838.

f 35.

STRAYED,

From the subscriber in Sidney, in May last, a red horse colt, with a dark mane and tail, four years old last spring. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, or give any information so that he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

LAURISTON GUILD.

Sidney, Sept. 25, 1838.

f 35.

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 GENUINE Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most approved kinds—consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk;—being acclimated to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of Mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Colt, Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wake-man, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther I. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co. Savannah, Co.; Bliss Jenkins, & Co. Mobile, Al.; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry Plantations.

Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838.

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KEN.CO. AG. SOCIETY.

The members of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society are notified that their meeting was adjourned to the morning of the day of their annual Cattle Show and Fair, (Oct. 10th,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

S. WEBB,

Recording Sec'y.

Winthrop, Sept. 7, 1838.

32

Insurance against Fire. GENERAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE AT HALLOWELL.

Experience has shown that *Mutual Insurance* furnishes security against fire at a much less expense than it can otherwise be effected. Under the regulations of the General Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Hallowell, the rates of insurance are about the same as in other fire insurance companies. The amount of premium is to be paid in on receiving the Policy, and a conditional note given for five times the amount of premium, subject to be called for in part or in whole when losses shall occur beyond the aggregate of cash funds in the possession of the Treasurer. Nothing is charged to the person insured for the Policy, and he is in no event liable beyond the amount of his note. Should the losses during the year not exceed the cash funds, the deposit note is to be given up to the insured when his policy expires, and the money in the Treasury, after deducting losses and incidental expenses, is divided amongst the insured in proportion to the amount of premium each paid. For instance, during the year ending in March last, there having been no losses, a dividend was declared of eighty-five cents on a dollar of the money which had been paid in on existing policies; and each person whose term of insurance expires within a year from that time is entitled to receive back that proportion (namely, 85 per cent.) of the money he paid in when he received his Policy. His insurance may then be renewed, or not, at his option.

From the experience of other mutual insurance companies established on similar principles, and which have divided on an average for many years 67 cents on a dollar annually, it is estimated that the expense of insurance in these institutions is about one third the cost in other companies.

OFFICERS.—BENJAMIN WALES, *President*. Williams Emmons, Thomas B. Brooks, Isaac Smith, Alfred B. Morton, Andrew Masters, Leverett Lord, Ebenezer Freeman, Justin E. Smith, Rodney G. Lincoln, *Directors*. Henry K. Baker, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

Applications for insurance may be made to the Secretary at Hallowell, or to any one of the following Agents:—

Joseph Baker, Augusta.

Benjamin Coolidge, Wayne.

Samuel Page, Jr., Readfield.

Josiah Perham, Jr., Wilton.

Hiram Morrison, Industry.

Other Agents will be appointed hereafter.

H. K. BAKER, *Secretary*.

Hallowell, July 20, 1838.

25eop12t

SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, *Shingle Machines*, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838.

12tf

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

ALSO, His work may be found at Gardiner, Readfield Corner, Farmington Hill, and at Wilton Upper Mills. At each place a good lot of stock on hand, and all work in his line furnished.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, Sept. 2, 1837.

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POETRY.

From the Chronicle.

STANZAS.

O if I might on buoyant wings
 Reach yon celestial sphere,
 I'd quickly leave terrestrial things,
 Nor longer wander here;
 But rise above this grief and woe,
 With joyous flight from sorrow go.
 My mind is weak and worn, as wends
 Its pilgrim journey drear;
 And sick, as its proud form it bends
 The world's caprice to bear;
 It struggles, with dissolving power,
 'Gainst threatening storms that darkly lower.
 The earth is bright and fair, and life
 With flowery scenes is spread;
 And hope with fancied joys is rife,
 To crown the youthful head;—
 No future scenes hope gilds for me,
 My troubled spirit would be free.
 The earth is green, and in its breast,
 Reposing, I would lie,
 While e'er in varying pleasures dressed
 The days are flitting by;
 My lacerated bosom healed,
 With death's redeeming signet sealed.
 Far from this anguish, man's bright home,
 All perfect, I discern;
 Nor more among earth's wilds would roam,
 But gladly thither turn;—
 Father, would worship at thy feet,
 And in thy arms my kindred greet.

MIMOSA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extracts from Peter Parley's Fireside Education.

"It is perhaps needless to add that ale, beer, cider, wine and spirits are unnecessary to children, for they are probably unnecessary to all. But connected with the subject of stimulating drinks, there are two questions for the parent to consider; the one as to health, the other as to morals. There cannot be a doubt that if a person desires to enjoy the highest vigor of body and mind, the most perfect exercise of his physical and intellectual powers, that his true policy is to avoid all stimulating drinks, except so far as they may be occasionally prescribed in sickness or decay by the physician.

"I am afraid many good and pious people make a great mistake in cherishing gloomy views of life, both among themselves and their children. Under the idea that it is necessary to wean the heart from the pleasures and possessions of this world, they speak of it habitually as a vale of tears, a path of thorns and briars, through which we must pass in our journey to another state of existence. This is certainly an erroneous view of life, and is the fruitful source of many evils. It disgusts the young and cheerful with religion and religious people, who become associated in their minds with moody dullness or revolting gloom."

"There is one trait of character in our American boys, which I think deserves to be checked; and that is the incessant war that they carry on against familiar birds and the lesser quadrupeds. As soon as a boy can hurl a stone, he becomes a Nimrod, and goes forth as a mighty hunter against the blue-birds, cat-birds, swallows and robins that venture into our gardens, orchards and fields. Not even the little wren, that comes with his fair offer of a dozen beautiful songs a day for the rent of some nook or cranny about the house, is safe from the whizzing missile. Not even the little sparrow, that would build beneath your window, is tolerated. Not even the little ground squirrel, that enlivens the woods, is permitted to eat his nut in safety.—And when the boy becomes a youth, the same exterminating war is carried on, though with a different weapon. With the fowling-piece in his hand, he roams the orchard and the field, slaughtering, without discrimination, jays, wood-peckers, sparrows, black-birds, bob-o-links, and the rest of the feathered family."

"Teach your children, by example and precept, never to wound a person's feelings because he is poor, because he is deformed, because he is unfor-

tunate, because he holds a humble station in life, because he is poorly clad, because he is weak in body or mind, because he is awkward, or because the God of nature has bestowed upon him a darker skin than theirs. The rich man, who makes an ostentatious display of his wealth, and thereby robs a poor man of his peace of mind, is, in the eye of morality, a robber. The fortunate man who bestows scorn and contempt upon the unfortunate, and thus takes away his self-respect, is in the eye of morality a thief. Let such lessons as these be engraved by a mother's hand on the heart of every child."

CAUTION TO MOTHERS—Effects of Maternal Excitement on the Health of Infants.—In the report of Mr. Wardrop's Lectures on Surgical operations, published in the Lancet, it is stated, "The only circumstance of importance to be particularly attended to, when operating on an infant, is the management of the nurse. I am convinced that in many cases where operations on infants have proved fatal, the death has been caused by the changes produced in the nurse's milk, in consequence of the mental agitation which, as you may suppose, is often produced in the mind, either of the nurse or mother, when an operation on her young charge becomes necessary. I have seen several remarkable instances of this kind, and similar cases are recorded by authors. The first case which came under my notice took place some years ago, in an infant from whom I had removed a small, very hard tumor, which was situated behind the ear. No fever or inflammation supervened, and after suppuration had been established, and the wound was granulating in the most healthy manner, the child died suddenly of convulsions. On inquiry I found that the mother had been thrown into a violent fit of passion late at night, and that she suckled her infant soon afterwards, immediately subsequent to which, the fatal convulsion succeeded. In another instance I was sent for in great haste, to see an infant in a convulsion fit, and on inquiry found that the nurse who had been employed to suckle the infant had been guilty of some misconduct for which she had been severely reprimanded. Soon after the mental agitation, the infant was suckled by her, and that occurrence was followed by the convulsion attack referred to. The late Sir Richard Croft, who had the immediate care of this child, informed me that he had frequently known similar cases, and that all mischief was to be attributed to the pernicious effects which moral excitement produce on the milk of the nurse, an effect with which in some degree every one is familiar. Mr. North, in his treatise on the 'Convulsions of Infants,' makes allusion to this circumstance and has mentioned examples of it. Ever since the occurrence of the cases now mentioned, I have considered it of the greatest importance to arrange, previous to an operation on an infant, how the nursing was afterwards to be conducted, and have taken care that neither the mother nor the hired nurse, should be agitated by the screams of the child, or that if they be at all alarmed by them, the child shall not be allowed to suckle until all effects of such agitation shall have ceased."

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of September, A. D. 1838.

WILLIAM STANTIAL and JOSEPH STANTIAL, Executors of the Estate of **STEPHEN STANTIAL**, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.
Attest, J. J. EVELETH, Register.

A true copy. **Attest: J. J. Eveleth, Register.**

Hay—Hay.

The subscriber wishes to purchase Four Hundred Tons English Hay. **A. H. HOWARD.**
 Hallowell, August 6, 1838.

West's New and Cheap THRASHING MACHINE.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY WORKED BY ONE OR TWO MEN.
 Patented July 26, 1838.

The great practical advantage of this machine is, that it enables the farmer to perform himself, at his most leisure season, that which he has been in the habit of hiring others to do; thereby saving a heavy annual tax.

It thrashes mowed or reaped grain as clean as horse power can do. One man propels and feeds the Machine, and can work advantageously alone—occasionally stopping to rake off the straw; while two men keep it in constant motion, changing alternately. The man who rakes off the straw puts up the bundles as wanted.

It is not dangerous or liable to injury, as the end of a crowbar can be run into the Machine without doing any damage, otherwise than the loss of a few moments to right the beaters, which the bar will set back.

If the wheat be good, one man will thrash from 10 to 45 bushels, and two men from 20 to 30 per day. About 75 bushels sowing has been thrashed with this Machine, which fully attests its utility.

Persons wishing to purchase Machines, and the right of using the same, or the right of using for any State, County or Town, will please apply to the subscribers at Greene, (Kennebec Co.) Maine.

AMMI WEST,
MERRICK LAMB,
JOS. M. RICHARDSON,
AUGUSTUS SPRAGUE,
LUTHER THOMAS,
FREEMAN COBURN.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, have used Mr. West's New Thrashing Machine at our barns, and feel confident it will come into general use as it becomes generally known. Thirty bushels per day can be thrashed by two men with as much ease as ten with flails. In the purchase of this Machine we study economy, as we save paying out our money or our wheat for that which this Thrasher enables us to do ourselves.

Wm. Mower, **Luther Robbins,**
Daniel Wilkins, Jr., **Enos Wilkins,**
Nath'l. Robbins, **Silas Richardson,**
Josiah Larrabee, **Jabez Pratt,**
Jesse Coburn, Jr., **Eliphalet Coburn,**
Jacob Parker, **Dan'l. Alexander,**
Alfred Pierce, **Peter Mower,**
J. Austin.

We, the subscribers, have worked the past eight days with Mr. West's New Thrashing machine; we can work with as much or more ease than with flails, and do three times as much.

RUSSELL LAMB,
ELI H. LAMB.

Greene, Sept. 12, 1838.

I have a number of times seen "West's Thrasher" in operation, and fully believe it to be such a Machine as the wants of the farmer demand, and cheerfully recommend it as such.

ELIJAH BARRELL.
 Greene, Sept. 12, 1838. 6w33

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, two doors West of G. C. Childs' store, where he keeps a very large assortment of stone, consisting of the best New York White and Blue Marble and Quincy Slate Stone, and Harvard slate from Massachusetts, &c. &c., he would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Soap Stone, Paint Mills, Paint Stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 9 or 1200 feet of stone,—one large lot I have just received, and have paid an extra price for it, some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian white Marble,—also his prices and workmanship, if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop is in sight of Market Square. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture and ornamenting in stone done at short notice.

GILBERT PULLEN.

N. B.—He also continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at Waterville and Winthrop, and intends to put them as low as at Augusta, he intends to be at Waterville the 25th of every month, and at Winthrop the 7th of every month. 32